impedance by "synthesizing" the source side impedance. This is generally accomplished by choosing a proper value R1 64 for negative resistor 52 (described in further detail below) and then setting inductor reactance 66 equal to the capacitance 70 of the electronic device at a required frequency of operation. Using this technique, any impedance can be synthesized across nodes A 60 and B 62.

On page 7, please amend the paragraph at lines 16 - 19 as follows:

Where MAG[*Zeff*] is the magnitude of effective impedance synthesized at the input side (i.e., across nodes A 60 and B 62), R1 is the value of negative resistor 64, R is the value of resistor 68, and X is the capacitance 70 of the electronic device at a required frequency of operation and the inductor reactance 66 as well.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

The applicant has corrected the offsetting numbers on the abscissa in Figure 5. A proposed correction of Figure 5 is enclosed for approval, with the corrected portion shown in red. A corrected version of Figure 5 is also enclosed for replacement upon approval.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Amended) A circuit for input side impedance matching of a power amplifier in an electronic device, comprising:

a source for providing a signal, wherein the signal has a predetermined impedance; and

an impedance transformer network to synthesize the predetermined impedance at an input of the power amplifier;